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> SPARE THE BIRDS. BY PEV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D.

Spare, spare the gentle Bird, Nor do the warbler wrong, In the green wood is heard Its sweet and gentle song; Its song so clear and glad, Each list'ner's heart has stirred And none, however sad, But blessed that happy bird.

And when at early day The farmer trod the dew, It met him on the way With welcome blithe and true So, when at early eve. He homeward wends his way For sorely would be grieve To miss the well-loved lay.

The mother, who has kept Watch o'er her wakeful child, Smiled as the baby slept, Sooth'd by its wood notes wild; And gladly had she flung The element open free, As the dear warbler sung From out the household tree.

The sick man on his bed Forgets his weariness, And turns his feelile head To list its songs, that bless His spirit like a stream Of mercy from on high, of music in the dream, That heals the prophet's eye.

Oh! laugh not at my words, To warn your childhood's hours; Cherish the gentle birds. Cherish the fragile flowers For since man was bereft, Of Paradise, in tears, God the sweet things both left, To cheer our eyes and ears.

A SERMON FOR YOUNG LADIES - DOW, nons, gives tl

lowing advice to young Ladies: "My young Maidens-I know you all want to get married as soon as you enter and live upon the cold soup of solitude than to marry misery and wed woe. I have but a poverty stricken opinion of the majority of They are corrupted by the mispride, so tooled by fashion, so afraid of the oil on which they live, so given to cultivating whiskers and mustaches, while their micrals are in the most wretched state for want of weeding, and so overgrown with hair, vanity and laziness, that scarcely one in twenty is worth being entrusted with a wife.

HINTS TO LADIES .- Men of sense-I spead not of boys of eighteen to five and-twenty during their age of detestability-men wh are worth the trouble of falling in love with and the tass and inconvenience of being mar tied to, and to whom one might, after come inward conflicts, and a course perhaps of self humiliation, submit to fulfil those ill-contrived tows of obedience which are extracted a the altar-such men want for their compan ions, not dolls; and women who would suit such men are just as capable of loving fer vently, deeply, as theringletina, full of song and sentiment-who caunot walk-cannot rise in the morning-cannot tie her bonnet strings-faints if she has to lace her bootsnever in her life brushed out her beautiful hair-would not, for the world, prick her delscate finger with plain sewing; but who can work harder than a factory girl upon a lamb's wool shepherdess—dance like a dervise at Almack's—ride like a foxhunter—and, whils every breath of air gives her cold in her fa ther's gloomy country-house, and she cannot think how people can endure this cli-

"What is your opinion of our new minister?" said Mrs. Prattle to Mrs. Partington. an ignerant ramus. Last Sunday he preached on the parody of the probable son, and he O" said the good lady. "he is nothing but raid it was nt true, but only brought in to halucinate a doctrine .- Now, did you ever?-Any body can see, from infernal evidence. that it must be true. A pretty way to preach the gospel indeed! I an't going to sit any longer under the droppings of such a sanctuary as that" So the old lady put on her spectacles in great indignation, and read the parable again, out of the family bible from begining to end, with great satisfaction.

"A frog," says Professor Pump, " is an over all the uproar of the strife. amphibious animal, as vat likers on cold water, consekwently inwented the tectotle society. He always walks with a jump, he does; prospect, the smoke lying packed along the surface of the water; while a thousand fiery and ven he sits down he has to stand up .-Being a lover of native melodies, he gives ster, shot out incessantly, and licking the air free concerts every night, he does, himself. It is a moment, were gone forever. Occasionally the perwides music for the million, which this thick, cloudy veil concealed all but the has been so called because it is usually heard spars of the enemy from sight, and then the

whose very belplessness is its safeguard-in whose presence even passion himself stands abushed and turns worshipper at the very altar he came to despoil.

\*From a work now in press, and shortly to be published, entitled "The Military Heroes of the United States. By C. J. Peterson, 2 vols. 8vo. 500 tar he came to despoil.

## MISCELLANY.

From Graham's Magazine.

. . \$1,75 BATTLE OF FORT MOULTRIE.

BY CHARLES J. PETERSON. WHEN the news of the battle of Lexington

reached Charleston, South Carolina rose in commotion. The provincial Congress, which had adjourned, immediately re-assembled.— Two regiments of foot and one of horse were ordered to be raised; measures were taken to procure powder; and every preparation made for the war which was now seen to be inevitable. A danger of a vital character speedily threatened the colony. This was its invasion by the British; a project which had long been entertained by the royal generals. To provide in time for defeating it, Congress had dispatched General Lee to the South. It was not until the beginning of the support of 1776. not until the beginning of the summer of 1776, however, that the enemy's armament set sail from New York, consisting of a large fleet of transports with a competent land force, commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, and attended by a sqadron of nine men-of-war, led by Sir Peter Parker. On the arrival of this expedition off the coast, all was terror and confusion among the South Carolinians. Energetic measures were, however, adopted to repel the

To defend their capital the inhabitants constructed on Sullivan's Island, near the entrance of their harbor, and about four miles from the city, a rude fort of palmetto logs, the command of which was given to Col. Moultrie. Never, perhaps, was a more inartificial defence relied on in so great an emergency. The form of the fort was square, with a bastion at each angle; it was built of logs based on each other in parallel rows, at a distance of sixteen feet. Other logs were bound together at frequent intervals with timber dove-tailed and bolted into them. The spaces between were filled up with sand. The merlons were faced with palmetto logs. All the industry of the Carolinians, however, was insufficient to com-plete the fort in time; and when the British leet entered the harbor, the defences were little more than a single front facing the water. The whole torce of Col. Moultrie was four hundred and thirty-five, rank and file; his armament consisted of nine French twenty-sixes, fourteen English eighteens, nine twelve seven nine pounders. Finding the fort could be easily enfiladed, Gen. Lee advised abandoning it; but the governor refused, telling Moultrie to keep his post, until he himself ordered the re-treat. Moultrie, on his part, required no urging to adopt this more heroic course. A spec-tator happening to say, that in half an hour the

doubt but that, in an bour at the utmost, he could make the unpracticed Carolinians glad to sue for peace on any terms. Accordingly bor, in all the parade of his proud ships, nine in number, and drawing up abreast the fort, let go his anchors with springs upon his cables, and began a furious cannonade. terror reigned in Charleston. As the sound of the first gun went booming over the waters toward the town, the trembling inhabitants who had been crowding the wharves and lining the housetops since early morning, turned pale with ominous forebodings. Nor were the feelings of the defenders of the fort less anx-Looking off, over the low island intervening between them and the city, they could gleaming walls of their distant homes; and their imaginations conjured up the pic-ture of those dear liabitations given to the flames, as another Charlestown had been, a welve-month before, and the still dearer wives that inhabited them, east houseless upon the world. As they turned from this spectacle, and watched the haughty approach of the enemy, at every motion betraying confidence of success, their eyes kindled with indignant feelings, and they silently swore to make good the words of their leader, by perishing, if need were, under the ruins of the fort.

One by one the British men-of-war gallanty approached the stations assigned them, Sir Peter Parker, in the Bristol, leading the van. The Experiment, another fifty gun ship, came close after, and both dropped their anchors in succession directly abreast the fort. The other frigates followed, and ranged themselves as supports. The remaining vessels were still working up to their stations, when the first gun was fired, and instantly the buttle begun-The quantity of powder on the island being small, five thousand pounds in all, there was mate, she can go out to dinner parties in an absolute necessity that there should be no February and March, with an inch of slee re. waste. Accordingly, the field officers pointed and half-a quarter of bodice.—Mrs. Thompson.

the pieces in person, and the words bok to the two-deckers passed along the lines. The conflict soon grew terrific. The balls whistled above the heads of the defenders, and bombs fell thick and fast within the fort; yet, in the excitement of the would send the splinters flying into the air: and then a loud huzza would burst from those who worked the guns; but, except in instances like this, the patriots fought in stern and sol emn silence. Once, when it was seen that the three men-of-war working up to join the conflict, had become entangled among the shoals, and would not probably be enabled to join in the fight, a general and prolonged cheer went down the line, and taken up a second and third time, rose, like an exhulting strain,

The incessant cannonade soon darkened the tongues, as from some hundred-headed mon in the mill-pond. He is a varmint wot aint so had when broiled on a griddle. No, sirree."

spars of the enemy from sign, and that tall masts seemed rising, by some potent spell, out of nothing; occasionally the terrific explosions would rend and tear as under the curtain, and, for an instant, the black hulls would loom What a power there is in Innocence; cut threateningly, and then disappear. The

roar of three hundred guns shook the island gainst their taking their babies into puband fort unremittingly: the water that washed lic meetings, knowing as we do, that it the sand-beach, gasped with a quick ebb and flow, under the concussions. Higher and 3. While we acknowledge that a large higher, the sun mounted to the zenith, yet still the battle continued. The heat was excessive; but casting aside their coats, the men breathed themselves a minute, and returned to the fight. The city was now hidden from view, by low banks of smoke, which extending right and left along the water, bounded the horizon on two sides. Yet the defenders of the fort still thought of the thousands anxiouswatching them from Charleston, or of the wives and mothers, trembling at every explo-sion for the lives of those they loved. One of their number soon fell mortally wounded .-Gasping and in agony, he was carried by.—
"Do not give up," he had still strength to say:

ou are fighting for liberty and country."

Noon came and went, yet still the awful

irrender?

struggle continued. Saddenly a shot struck the flag-staff, and the banner, which had wavthe flag-staff, and the banner, which had was ed in that lurid atmosphere all day, fell on the beach outside the fort. For a moment there was a pause, as if at a presage of disaster.—

Then a grenadier, the brave and immortal Serjeant Jasper, sprang upon the parapet, leaped down to the beach, and passing along the fort exposed to nearly the whole front of the fort, exposed to that not a single man will be found in the full fire of the enemy, deliberately cut off the city who will not join this interesting the bunting from the shattered mast, called for a sponge staff to be thrown to him, and tying the flag to this, clambered up the ramparts and replaced the banner, amid the cheers of his companions. Far away, in the city, there those who saw, through their telescopes, the fall of that flag; and, as the news went around, a chill of horror froze every heart, for it was thought the place had surrendered. But soon a slight staff was seen uplifted at one of the angles: it bore, clinging to it, something like bunting: the breeze struck it, the bundle unangles: it bore, clinging to it, something like bunting: the breeze struck it, the bundle unrolled, it was the flag of America! Hope danced again through every heart. Some barst into tears; some laughed histerically; some gave way to outcries and huzzas of delight. As the hours wore on, however, new causes for apprehension arose. The fire of the fort was perceived to slacken. Could it be that its brave defenders, after such a glorious struggle, had at last given in? Again vour last letter. I try to pacify her, and tell her be that its brave defenders, after such a glori-ous struggle, had at last given in? Again hope yielded to doubt, almost to despair; the feeling was all over, and nothin to do but to feeling was the more terrible from the late exbilaration. Already in frage of scen approaching the city. Wives began trembling for their husbands, who had rendered themselves conspicuous on the patriotic side: mothers clasped their infants, whose sires, they thought, had perished in the fight, and in they thought, had perished in the fight, and, in silent agony, prayed God to protect the fath-crless. Thus passed an hour of the wildest anxiety and alarm. At last intelligence was lery boomed louder across the water, and the dark curtain of smoke that nearly concealed the ships and fort, grew luminous with incessant flashes. The fight still raged. At last frequency of discharges perceptibly lessened, and gradually, toward ten o'clock, ceased al-together. The ships of the enemy were now een moving from their position, and making their way slowly, as if crippled and weary, ou of the harbor : and, at that sight, most of the population, losing their anxiety, returned to their dwellings; though crowds still lined some

ing gloom, to detect the approach of the first The flag-ship, the Bristol. had forty-four men killed, and thirty wounded: the Experiment, another fifty gun ship, fifty seven killed, and thirty wounded. All the ships were much cut up: the two-deckers terribly so; and one of the frigates, the Acteon, running aground, was burnt. The last shot fired from the fort entered the cabin of Sir Peter Parker's ship, cut down two young officers who were drink-ing there, and passing forward, killed three sailors on the main-deck, then passed out and buried itself in the sea. The loss on the American side was inconsiderable : twelve killed. and about twenty-five wounded. During the battle, the earnest zeal of the men was occasionally relieved by moments of merriment .-A coat, having been thrown on the top of one of the merions, was caught by a shot, and lodged in a tree, at which sight a general peal of laughter was heard. Moultrie sat coolly smoking his pipe during the conflict, occasionally taking it from his mouth to issue an order. Once, while the battle was in progress, General Lee came off to the island, but, finding every thing so prosperous, soon returned to his The supply of powder which was obcamp. The supply of powder which was ob-tained during the battle, and which enabled the patriots to resume the fight, was procured part from a schooner in the harbor, part from the city. Unbounded enthusiasm, on the side of the inhabitants, hailed the gallant defenders of the fort after the victory ceived the thanks of Congress, was elevated to the rank of brigadier-general, and was hon-ored by having the post he had defended called after his name. A stand of colors was pre-sented by Mrs. Elliot, to the men of his regiment, with the belief, she said, "that they would stand by them, as long as they could wave in the air of liberty." It was in guarding these colors, and perhaps in the recollection of her words, that the brave Serjeant Jasper lost his life, subsequently, at the siege of

THE ANTI-TAKING-BABIES-INTO-PUB-

Who that heard these words could think of

From the National Intelligencer.

## PRIVATE LETTER TO MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Post-Office, Downingville, State of Maine, June

20, 1848,

wake half the night thinking of them garillas, for fear they've got hold of you. So I hope you'll write home as soon as possible, and let us know whether you are dead or alive, and set your aunt Keziah's heart to rest.

one-half of us that knows where we stan or which way we are goin; and there isn't a party fence in the country that is high enough to keep our folks from jumping over. They are continued to the country that is high enough to keep our folks from jumping over. They are continued to the country that is high enough to keep our folks from jumping over. They are continued to the country that is high enough to keep our folks from jumping over. They are continued to the country that is high enough to keep our folks. hedges on some soils, and even of iron in other way we are goin; and there isn't a party fence in the country that is high enough to keep our folks from jumping over. They are getting kind of crazy, and seem to feel as if old. Hickory had goin back again, and they was all running to vote for him. The whige laugh and poke fun at us, and say that they have got as good a right to have a Hickory as we Democratics have. We put up Gineral Cass first, and thought we should carry it all hollow; for he's a streng man and took a good deal of pains to make the party like him all over the country. And if the Whigs had done as they ought to, and put up Clay, or any one that they have gought to, and put up Clay, or any one that they had a right to put up, we should a carried the day without any trouble. But the conduct of the Whigs has been shameful in this business. It there is any truth in this opinion, it is probably because these persons, commencing their new calling at a period of the Whigs has been shameful in this business.

In the whigs laugh and poke fun at us, and they was all running to vote for water and of wind for manual labor.

It is little to the eredit of our agriculturists, that the products of the aprical ton the social and comming over. They are getting kind of crazy, and especially the substitution of the cheap mechanical power of water and of which we are beginning to somewhat awake. I refer to the aprealing to somewhat awake. It is the appear to somewhat awake. It is the t of the wharves, waiting for authentic messengers from the fight, and peering into the gath-Instead of taking a man that fairly belonged to 'em, they have grabbed hold of a man that got all his popularity out of our war, and was under the pay of our Administration, and has been made and ilt up by our party, and the Whigs had no more usiness with him than they had with the man in be moon. But, for all that, the Whigs had the appadence to nominate him. Well, that riled our rater all up, so we couldn't see the bottom nowhere. But we soon found there was a shiftin and whirlin of currents, and the wind and the tide was settin us on the rocks, in spite of us. We soon see that old Rough and Ready, as they call him, was agoin to be too much for Cass. But, as we was all making up our mind that it was a gone goose with us, Mr. John Van Buren, of York State—he's a smart feller, a son of President Van Buren, and a chip of the old block—he sings ont, Don't give up the ship yet; if one hoss aint e-neigh to draw the load, hitch on another." Well the idea seemed to take; and they stirred round the idea seemed to take; and they stirred round and got up another Convention at Utica, in York State, to see who they should put up, and they all pitched upon President Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren patted them on the shoulder, and told 'em to have good courage and go ahead, for they was on the right track, but they must hitch on somebody else besides him, for he had made up his mind four years ago, not to take held again. But body else besides him, to the had hade up the mind four years ago not to take hold again. But they stuck to him, with tears in their eyes, and told him there wasn't another man in the coun-try that could draw like him along side of Cass, and if he still had any patriotism for the party left he mustn't say no. And they worked upon his feelins so much that at last he didn't say no. So now we've got two candidates, Cass and Van So now we've got two candidates, Cass and Van Buren, and good strong ones, too, both of 'en; and if we cant whip Taylor, I think it is a pity. I know as well as I want to that we shall give him a pesky hard tug. Some are afraid we aint hardly strong enough yet, and they've called another Convention to meet in Buffalo the 6th of August, to put up another candidate. But others are faint-hearted about it, it's all no kind of use; we may put up twenty candidates, and Taylor will whip the whole lot; it's a way he has; he always did just so in Mexico. If they brought twenty to one agin him, it made noodds, he whipt the whole ring, from Pally Alto to Bona Vista.

The Anti-taking-Babies-into-PusLic-Assemblies-Society.—A meeting of
this highly respectable association was
held at their rooms. Mr. Job Smith, a
worthy and athletic bachelor was called to
the chair, and the usual quantity of vices
and socretaries appointed. The committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following as the principles of
the society:—

1. We consider the practice of taking
infants into public assemblies, concerts,
&c., as an evil that cries aloud for remedy

So you see what sort of a pickle we're in, and
how much we need your help just now. But there
is one thing I have on my mind pretty strong.
You know this appointment in the Downingville
Post Office, that you got Gineral Jackson to give
me, has always been a great comfortto me, and it
would be a sad blow to me to lose it now in my
old age. I wish you would make it your way to
call and see Gen. Taylor as you come along home
and try to find out how he toels towards me; because, if he is to be elected any how, I can't see
any use there would be in my biting my own nose
off for the sake of opposing his election. And I
dont think that patriotism to the party requires it;
and I'm sure prudence dont.

When you get to Washington, call and see Mr. So you see what sort of a pickle we're in, and

And be sure and ask him how the Federals are serve as reservoirs and equalizers of humidity. ety dwellings, and the wasteful economy of the

gainst their taking their babies into public meetings, knowing as we do, that it do not have been an only be done by a resort to arms.

3. While we acknowledge that a large arms the Person and White, and Bankurers, and Abolition folks, and Provision false, all circumstant have been once babies, we consider it to do be a fact that it is a very small minority in who support these crying grils.

4. We cannot shut our ears to the numerous evidences of this evil; indeed we have known instances of late when it was found impossible with the largest church organ, to drown (not the child itself). We protest against such notes.

5. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to carry out the above protects against such notes.

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7. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to carry out the above protects against such notes.

8. While make the Protect of the summer such additional to the protect of the summer such and their supply in the bibulous soil of the society, Mr. Dunn Brown rose from an inverted cradle, on which he was sitting, and moved the whole have a such a such as the protect of the summer such and the surface in the first open and the protect of the summer such and the protect of the summer such and the protect of the summer such and the surface in the first open and the summer such and the summer such as the summer such and the summer such and the summer such as a such as the summer such as a such as of the South or the great prairies of the Southwest, and there is strong reason to suppose, that the alpaca may be naturalized and reared with profit in many parts of Europe, as well as the American Union. The origin of our dothe American Union. The origin of our domestic fowls and quadrupeds is involved in the same obscurity as that of our cereal grains. Some of them are not known to exist, or to have ever existed, in a wild state, and we are at liberty, even apart from the evidence of scripture, to suppose that new-born man found himself at his first awakening surrounded by the grain of our fields, and the sheep of our pastures. The variety of tame fowls, on the other hand, might in all probability be considerably increased, and the success which has attended the domestication of the turkey, gives encouragement for trying the same experiments, the ravine furrowed out the surrounded of nature, but the encouragement for trying the same experi-ment with other gallinaceous birds. It is ob-vious, however, that the chief improvements in husbandry are to be expected from the con-tinued application of natural science to the resolution of yet undetermined problems in vegetable physiology, and from the employent of new agents as stimulants of growth. Among these, are various mineral substances and chemical preparations, and not least, the electric fluid, which is known to exercise a powerful influence upon vegetation, though under conditions too obscure to be yet well appreciated. In these researches, the man of colors. Thus passed an hour of the wildest and share the first passed an hour the enemy would knock the fort to pieces. "Then provided Moultie, undaturelly, "we will like he had slackened only for ward of powder; that a supply lad since been and, and reparing to his camp on the main land, prepared to cover the retreat of the garrison, which be considered inevitable.

There was, perhaps, more of bravado than 5 sound military policy in attacking this fort at all, since the English fleet might, cold and calm, three was the water, and the start cannot be to the hard with the fight raged. The stars cannot out twenty-fire are in the start cannot be to the navy walt Bunker to tost.

For my part, I hope you will hurry along back a fast as you can. Our politics is vey much land, prepared to cover the retreat of the garrison, which be considered inevitable.

There was, perhaps, more of bravado than 5 sound military policy in attacking his fort at all, since the English fleet might, cold and calm, three wis shadows across the waters; yet still the fight raged. The stars cane out, twinkling share. But Fort Moultrie was destined to be to the navy half Bunker to test.

Ferial's heart to rest.

Ferial's heart to rest.

Ferial's heart to rest.

Ferial's heart to rest.

For my part, I hope you will hurry along back and the circ and the stated only for ward of powder; that a supply lad since been should be that this practice in the close of the ward of powder; that a supply lad since been should be the orests reserved for timber and fuel, at stated in the close, the field. But in the original forest it is undeed to be another they are reduced to practice in the close of the state of the special Police should be presidently like with the field. But in the field. But in the field and in grown and familiar. I may mention the better economy of manures, and residently like of the special Police should be presidently with the finders and the circ of the special Police should be residently like the field and the residently like with th science must precede the operative farmer,

life when judgment is mature, tied down by habit to no blind routine of antiquated practice, and ridden by no nightmare of hereditary prejudice in regard to particular modes of cultivation, are conscious of the necessity of observation and reflection, in an occupation, the successful pursuit of which requires so much of both, and feel themselves at liberty to select such processes as are commended by the results of actual experience, or accord with the labor or expense, rear such a successful physiology. Under

the chair, and the usual quantity of vices and socretaries appointed. The committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following as the principles of the society:—

1. We consider the practice of taking infants into public assemblies, concerts, &c.c., as an evil that cries aloud for remedy 2. While we would not breathe the faintest reproach towards the highly respectable class of the community who officiate as nurses, we strongly protest as followed to the calm and take good care of himself.

Although these arts are practised to some sand, or themselves abraded by the fury of the current, and there is reason to fear that the valleys of many of our streams will soon be converted from smiling meadows into broad wastes of shingle and gravel and pebbles, deserts in smooner and exist natural and pebbles, deserts in smooner and exist natural are the last of the important are to be followed. the smaller streams, the ravine furrowed out rial directly from the hand of nature, but the by the torrents of spring, and the diminished thread of interval that skirts the widened chandler are determined by human contrivance, nel of the rivers, seem sad substitutes for the pleasant groves and brooks and broad mead-the hand, and at other times aided by natural pleasant groves and brooks and broad mead-ows of his ancient paternal domain. If the present value of timber and land will not justi-fy the artificial re-planting of grounds injudi-ciously cleared, at least nature ought to be al-lowed to re-clothe them with a spontaneous growth of wood, and in our future husbandry a more careful selection should be made of a more careful selection should be made of land for permanent improvement. It has long been a practice in many parts of Europe, as well as in our older settlements, to cut the forests reserved for timber and fuel, at stated intervals. It is quite time that this practice should be introduced among us. After the first felling of the original forest it is indeed a long time before its place is supplied, because the roots of old and full grown trees seldom throw up shoots, but when the second growth serve us from an increase of the cyils I have whom man compels to repeat and reproduce nentioned.

There is a branch of rural industry hitherto not

results of actual experience, or accord with the known laws of vegetable physiology. Under such circumstances, a judicious man, encouraged by the stimulus of novelty, would be likely to study the subject with carnestness, and to profit by his own errors, as well as by the experience of others.

There are certain other improvements connected with agriculture, to which I desire to neeted with agriculture, to which I desire to the profit by the subject with carnestness and though the fig and peach cannot be naturalized among us, we may, to say nothing of the smaller fruits, successfully cultivate the finer varieties of the apple, the pear and even the laborar of the State. In the case of cottons, the page of the profit of the manufactured article than one agricultural laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of raw material than one agricultural laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one laborer can consume. Three thousand spinarity of the manufactured article than one laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one agricultural laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one agricultural laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one agricultural laborer can grow, and produces a much larger diamont of the manufactured article than one diamont of the manufactured article than one diamont of the manufacture nected with agriculture, to which I desire to draw your special attention. One of these is the introduction of a better economy in the management of our forest lands. The increasement of our forest lands. The increasement of our forest lands are increased in connection of a better style of do tween the quantity of raw material produced in the introduction of a better style of do tween the quantity of raw material produced. management of our forest lands. The increasing value of timber and fuel ought to teach us, that trees are no longer what they were in our father's time, an incumbrance. We have undoubtedly already a larger proportion of cleared and in Vermont than would be required, with proper culture, for the support of a much greater population than we now possess, and every additional acre both lessens our means for thorough husbandry, by disproportionate to the introduction of a better style of do mestic architecture, which shall combine convenience and refer to the introduction of a better style of do mestic architecture, which shall combine convenience in the quantity of raw material produced who field laborer & consumed by one manulator is even greater; and a similar rule holds true, in general, of all the mechanic arts. The obvious reason of this disproportion between the results of laborer & consumed by one manulator is even greater; and a similar rule holds true, in general, of all the mechanic arts. The obvious reason of this disproportion between the results of laborer & consumed by one manulator is even greater; and a similar rule holds true, in general, of all the mechanic arts. The obvious reason of this disproportion between the results of laborer & consumed by one manulator is even greater; and a similar rule holds true, in general, of all the mechanic arts. The obvious reason of this disproportion between the results of labor is, that the mechanic performs the heaviest portion of his work-by mechanical contrivances, which press into his article. tor thorough husbandry, by disproportionately extending its area, and deprives succeeding
generations of what, though comparatively
worthless to us, would be of great value to
them. The functions of the forest, besides
supplying timber and fuel, are very various.
The conducting powers of trees render them
highly useful in restoring the disturbed aquilibrium of the electric fluid; they are of great
value in sheltering and protecting more tender vegetables against the destructive effects
of bleak or parching winds, and the annual deposit of the foliuge of decidnous trees, and the
posit of the foliuge of decidnous trees, and the
cared for, his meadows free from stumps, and bri
to preserve, against the exhausting heats of sum
a protection against the exhausting heats of sum
mer, but they are not in the end they
furnish a better material for fuel or mechanical
ness than the strength of a thousand, while
the agriculturist accomplishes his task by mere
the agricult posit of the foliuge of deciduous trees, and the decomposition of their decaying trunks, form an accumulation of vegetable mould, which gives the greatest fertility to the eften originally barren soils on which they grow, and enriches lower grounds by the wash from rains and the melting snows. The inconveniences resulting from a want of foresight in the economy of the forest are already severely felt in many parts of New England, and even in some of the older towns in Vermont. Steep hillsides and rocky ledges are well suited to the permanent growth of wood, but when in the selves desirable is the most effectual means of in agriculture, and cheaply supplies him with selves desirable is the most effectual means of in agriculture, and cheaply supplies him with